denly communicative. "We put salt on it to pre-

Her Velvet Hands Were Felt.

Bessie-Mamma's hands are so soft; they are

Billy-Well, when she caught us in the pantry

this morning Tommy can tell you that her hands

Airs.

her son had made the football team at Harvard!"

Wore the Blue.

"And you say that six of your sons wore the

"Nayther, sor," responded the proud mother.

blue?" he interrogated as he halted at the door

out losing their pristine beauty.

patrons?"

New York Sun.

Chicago News.

for inspiration.

"They wor polacemin."

Texas.

a footman in livery!"

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Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 86

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

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of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 254 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.→Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel. Michigan farmers have vastly more to fear from the reciprocity scheme advocated

from time to time in Chicago commercial clubs by Canadians than they have from a cut in the duty on sugar imported from Cuba. During last December our exports were 8,800,000 less than in December, 1900, and our

imports were \$11,200,000 greater; still the bal-

ance of trade during the month was \$57,-162,072 in our favor, which would have been phenomenal six years ago.

large number on the condition that if they | ter being made a secondary consideration. Shaw followed the policy involved in the After all, the Pan-American Congress will not be a failure, since all the delegates en-

tered into an agreement that no American governments shall proceed to war with each other unless they first submit their differences to arbitration. This, however, seems not to extend to those revolutions in which some of the South and Central American republics are constantly engaged.

Caleb Powers, now in prison in Kentucky for alleged connection with a conspiracy to murder William Goebel, has written a letter to a party sympathizer in Pittsburg, in which he declares the intention of finding out and exposing the real murderer. The Goebel officials, failing to do this at the outset, those who are accused should lose no time in making an effort to disclose the assassin. .

States, going as far west as St. Louis. In that case he would probably cover much did when he visited this country in 1860, while he was received with considerable enthusiasm wherever he went he did not

In January, 1901, the British estimate of 15,000. During the year the number of

tain it, and the community generally will heartily agree with the Council on the smoke question. Just how stringent or punitive the ordinance should be made, or what method of abating the nulsance should be adopted, are matters of detail quite aside from the question of the power

wire-nail manufacturers desire to form pool with the combination by which the price can be made \$3 a keg, the present price, about \$2, not being sufficiently remunerative. Early in the nineties a wirenail combination was formed that was thought to be invulnerable and the price was made \$4 a keg. This high price started new factories, and as the result of the flerce competition the price fell to \$1.25 and \$1,50. Then the American Steel and Wire Company was formed as a new combination embracing all the plants. The combination had control of the makers of nail machines, believed there could be no com-

to enter into competition. In every in- before the convention, and in discussing stance, with the possible exception of the | them the miners should remember that the Standard Oil Company, where combinations have made prices that afforded large and alluring profits, competitors have entered the field and a profitless competition has followed. Not only that, but three or four times as much capital is invested in plants as is necessary to supply the demand, wages is seriously affected and mills are run half the year, to the injury of both labor and capital.

MORE LIGHT NEEDED. The sudden change of front by the Isthmian Canal Commission will have a tendency to shake public confidence in its conclusions and beget a belief that with all the discussion of the subject in past years, with preliminary surveys, etc., the bottom facts have not yet been reached. The Panama route may be the best one, but if it is the commission should have so reported in the first instance. Their change of front puts them in the position of having first reported in favor of an Panama Company would not sell at a reasonable figure, and then changed their conclusions and recommendation when the considered a bargain. This puts the United States in the position of going from one bargain counter to another hunting for the cheapest route, instead of making the question of cost secondary and looking only for the best. By this it is not intended to assert that the Nicaragua route is better than the Panama route, because the Journal does not claim to be in a better position to decide that question than the LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner | commission, which seems to have given greater weight to the question of cost than to that of merit. But it is intended to say that the action of the commission in shifing its conclusions from one route to the other is calculated to raise a doubt whether there may not be still a third or fourth route better and perhaps cheaper than either. Senator Hanna is said to be in favor of the Tehuantepec or Darien route in preference to either of those above named. Senator Hanna is a business man of large grasp and great sagacity, and he does not reach conclusions hastily. If he thinks the Tehuantepec route better than either of those above named the reasons for his conclusions should be carefully investigated. And there may be still other routes. The question is altogether too Ex-Governor Shaw, of Iowa, explains important and the interests involved are too great to be decided without an ex-

haustive investigation of all routes both as to the questions of merit and cost, the lat-The question is one in which the United States cannot afford to make a mistake. It had better expend many millions more in constructing a canal on a route thoroughly demonstrated and admitted to be and great outlay that it has not got the best. If there is a reasonable doubt on this point, and the changeable action of the commission certainly raises such a doubt, the United States had better spend ten years more in investigating the subject than to proceed now on mistaken lines.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

assemblages that have been held here, but

It is said that Prince Henry will probably ligent discussion of the question, and now visit the West during his trip to the United

the same route that the Prince of Wales and, after visiting Eastern cities, came as far west as Chicago and St. Louis. He. more light. however, came in a private caracity, and come as the personal representative of the Queen, as Prince Henry will of the Em-

it will be a notable body. Its members represent a constituency who have been the fighting force of the Boers was about important factors in making the United States the greatest coal-producing country Boers put out of action was reported by in the world. For a long time the first to the fact that the Territory has a larger the British to be 14.887. Two months ago, place among coal-producing countries was population than have the States of Delathat the government estimated that 10,000 been held by the United States. In the is true, the population being 195,310, or not was made 2,590 Boers have been put out of States was estimated at 270,000,000 short Mexico has been a Territory since 1848. A action. It is probable that the number of | tons and that of England at 225,000,000 long | large part of its population is of Mexican Boers has been underestimated; if not, the tons. England's output that year was origin, whose ancestors were consigned to losses have been overestimated. But a somewhat less than usual, owing to the United States with their territory by more unexplainable thing is the source of war in South Africa and other causes, but | Mexico after the Mexican war. They prothe Boer supply of arms, ammunition and | there is no probability that she will ever | tested against the change, and their chilrifles and 40,848 horses.

horses. In 1891 the British captured 5.838 again overtake the United States. In 1900 dren, who are born American citizens, cling Judge Stubbs's decision affirming the country, sending abroad 1,662,286 tons of validity of the anti-smoke ordinance is anthracite and 6,255,033 tons of bituminous good law and his reasoning unanswerable. | coal. At present the most important coal-There never should have been any question producing countries of the world are, in the as to the power of the Council to pass order of their output, the United States, such an ordinance. The provision in the England, Germany, Austria, Hungary, charter giving it power to declare what France and Belgium. Russia ranks sevshall be a nuisance and to prevent or abate enth, Japan eighth, New South Wales the same is clear and ample. The question | ninth, India tenth and Canada eleventh, of what constitutes a nuisance is for the while coal is also mined in Spain, Council to decide, not for those who main- South Africa, Sweden, Italy and China. the race that has thus placed the United States at the head of coal-producing countries other factors have entered beside the miners, as accessibility of the mines, the use of machinery, superior transportation facilities, etc., but the miners have been a steady and important factor. While they do not repof the Council to regulate the matter. resent the highest form of skilled labor they embrace a large number of industrious Now it is asserted that the independent and intelligent men, and their organization

is one of the strongest in the whole field vention that meets to-day will be one of reasonableness and in favor of settling all differences with employers by conciliatory methods and compromise rather than by strikes The convention can do much if it will to promote the sentiment in favor of about better understanding and more friendly relations between capital and labor. There are rumors on one side of a threatened reduction of wages by the operators, and on the other of a probable strike by the miners for an advance. capital came into the business, and the Neither step should be decided on without price fell to \$2. The attempt of a pool to a free conference between operators and miners and a full understanding of the construction of new plants if that price situation by both sides. Most of the strikes offers an exorbitant profit. The only com- that occur could be prevented by such bination which can stand is the one which previous conference and understanding. has the wisdom to make the profit so mod- Besides the question of wages other materate that capital will not be encouraged | ters relating to miners' interests will come | of the Salconist. "that you put so much salt on | guid attention.

interests of all classes are closely allied and that they owe a duty to society and the public at large as well as to their own organization. Above all they should keep cool and steer clear of questions that are

THE NEW SHIPPING BILL.

Senator Frye's new shipping bill contains few of the features of the measure which was before the Senate a year ago. It is, in fact, a confession that the bill urged a few years ago is not acceptable, or that Mr. Frye and his friends have been convinced that it is not a prudent measure. This bill does not permit the purchase of foreign-built ships to be put under the flag of the United States. It offers no bounties of any kind to ship builders. The leading feature of the new bill is a mail subsidy for the establishment of regular mall service to South and Central America, Asia and Australia. In fact, the bill as outlined by Mr. Frye is only a liberal offer to American shipowners to establish mail communication with other countries where of a shanty. "Were they cavalry or infantry?" there is a prospect that our trade can be expanded. The bill contemplates initial subsidies of about a million dollars annually, with a possible tripling of that amount by additional construction in future years. It is not different in principle from the measure adopted during the Harrison administration and set aside by the Cleveland administration. As it now stands the bill contains no features upon which a charge can be based that it favors any existing ship company to the exclusion of others. If the bill as outlined by the Maine senator contains no feature which he has not set forth there can be no serious objection to it. Still it is possible that while under consideration some of the provisions of the old bill which made it objectionable may be inserted and the charac- navy led up to the recent naval inquiry, deter of the measure changed so as to embrace some of the objectionable features of the bill of last year.

In this connection it may be asked why it is necessary to offer inducements to ship- Mr. Maclay was led to make the statement unless the policy of reciprocity, urged by the late President McKinley and President Roosevelt, is to be put into operation. If countries of South and Central America, Cuba and other countries, what is the need

To-day, if London telegrams are reliable, the House of Commons will be the place where an authoritative statement will be made of the attitude which the British government assumed toward the suggestion of Austria, late in 1897, that the Eurowith Spain in her possession of Cuba. Of more or less gossip and dispute, the friends the best than to find after years of labor of Russia claiming that that government against Schley-he replied that he had not. a secret trust. gave the quietus to Austria's proposition in which the United States might put put an end to the movement in favor of We can much better afford to wait than | the objects of this explanation in the House | relating to Schley. I only sent to the we can to make a mistake. We have got | of Commons is to show that Germany was along a hundred years without an isth- quite willing to join in a protest against ters in the third volume, and there were mian canal, and had much better get along | the United States interfering with Cuba a few years longer than to construct a with the purpose of taking the island from with Schiey. The officers read only the canal which the next generation may pro- Spain. It is also intimated that the state- proofs which pertained to them immedinounce a blunder and which may even pos- ment is to be made at this time in the sibly be paralleled by another canal on hope that it may dampen the enthusiasm a better route. On the strength of the | with which it is evident the American peocommission's first report the House voted ple are prepared to welcome the representin favor of the Nicaragua route without ative of the Emperor of Germany. If anything like full understanding or intel- such is the purpose it will fail, since the on the strength of a second report the time of a petty jealousy. Indeed, if the Senate is expected to do the same thing in favor of the Panama route. The whole proceeding is unbusiness-like. Congress led to such a change of opinion as his exshould not take any definite or conclusive pression of good-will indicates, the fact action without further investigation and since it shows that by coming in contact | with this government in the settlement of the Chinese difficulties the Emperor has The convention of the United Mine Workcome to entertain a most favorable opinion ers which meets in this city to-day will of the United States as a government and not be as large numerically as many other

The Governors of Arizona and New Mexico will join in an appeal to Congress that these two Territories be admitted to statehood. The Governor of New Mexico points an authority said held by Great Britain, but since 1899 it has ware, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada. This Since this estimate year 1900 the total production of the United | much larger than Marion county. New also this country became for the first time to the language and customs of t eir to any considerable extent a coal-exporting fathers. So it is probable that after more than half a century the natives of New Mexico are not fitted to meet the requirements of State government. Arizona, according to the last census, had a population of 122,931, so that both New Mexico and Arizona would have a population of 318,241. But what they may lack in population or five minutes or so before it is timed to the fitness of population for statehood they make up in area, if area is an asset in State-making. Together, Arizona and New Mexico have an area of 236,557 square miles -an area greater than all New England. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, or more than six times the area of Indiana.

> Mr. Ben Tillett, an English labor leader, who is expected to speak at the miners' convention in this city, said in a speech before an audience of workingmen in Bal-

tion. You are burdened with foolish thinkof labor. It is hoped the spirit of the con- ers and corrupt gangs. Your Congress is Your Senate is corrupt.

> Such wholesale denunciation of American institutions as that shows the ignorance of been many Americans in the audience ad- Minneapolis Tribune. statement was a gross libel, and some one should have had the courage to say so,

THE HUMORISTS.

And He Was Stone-Broke.

"I am building," the pensive maiden said, "A castle in the air." "And what is the cornerstone?" he asked. She answered: "A solitaire."

The True Reason,

Raltimore American.

the free lunch in order to induce thirst in your "Not much," said the Saloonist, growing sud-

And he pointed out some sandwiches and cheese LAWYER TO BE TRIED ON CHARGE that had decorated the table for two years with-OF KILLING A MILLIONAIRE.

> Woman Whether He Is Convicted of Murdering W. M. Rice.

"Just look at Mrs. Smith! A new carriage with

"The idea! One would think from her airs that

Her Point of View.

Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Hiram Offen How long were you in your last place? Applicant-Oi was there just a month, ma'am.

took sick, an' Oi couldn't get away anny sooner.

MACLAY TALKS.

Admits that No Naval Officers Biased Him About Schley.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Edgar S. Maclay, whose denunciation of Rear Admiral Schley in his history of the navy or anybody connected with the navy had ever biased his opinion in reference to Admiral Schley, or attempted to do so. owners to carry mails to other countries by his attention being called to the following questions and answers published in

Mr. Maclay, which of the officers read and approved the attack upon Admiral no tariff concessions are to be made to the Schley? A. I deem it my duty to the service not to discuss the matter. You state that certain naval officers are responsible for your reflections upon Schley, Is that true? A. Yes, sir. Q. Can you prove that? A. I have their letters.

Q. Can I see them? A. Not at this Will you tell me the names of those officers? A. Not now. Mr. Maclay was asked to-day whether, being no longer in the naval service, he could not as a civilian now make public the letters and names of the officers referred to. At first Mr. Maclay repudiated pean powers protest against interference the interview, but afterward modified that by saying he did not remember that such an interview took place. Pressed as to 'No officer in the navy or anybody connected with the navy, declared Mr. Mafavor of interference with any demand clay, "has every biased my opinion in reference to Admiral Schley, or attempted to do so. I have stated in the introduction to Vol. III of my history that 'nearly every commanding officer concerned has read and corrected proofsheets dealing with actions in which each figured,' but I have never given any cause for the impression that the officers read the proofsheets officers the profsheets which concerned them, respectively. There are forty chapferent actions, that had nothing to do ately. None of the officers ever approved the parts of the proofsheets reflecting on Schley. I never said so. That is a false impression disseminated by the Schley

"As you declare you were not biased by any officer in the navy or anybody con-

nected with the navy, will you say on what grounds your charges were based?" Mr. Maclay was asked. "On the official reports of Schley himself. principally," was the answer. "The word 'coward' does not appear in the book. I spoke of 'caitiff flight,' but that does not imply personal cowardice. Washington Irving said of the bravest man in the revolution, Benedict Arnold, that he 'turned in eaitiff flight,' after he surrendered West Point, and it looked to me as if Schley had should make the welcome all the heartier, surrendered Santiago after approaching it at a low rate of speed and leaving it at a high one. I never called Schley outright a coward. Only when he penned a dispatch, 'Cannot obey orders,' I described it as the most humiliating, cowardly and lamentable dispatch ever penned by a naval officer. As to the existence of any naval conspiracy, that is all nonsense, so far as I am concerned. It is simply a trick on the part of the Democratic press to allege that there was any conspiracy in the Navy Department, because, as a matter of fact, the third volume of my history was written before I was in the department." Mr. Maclay added that some of his expressions had been eliminated from the new edition of his history. The publication of Admiral Schley's appeal to President Roose-It was proposed to publish the ap-

tary of the navy, etc. The Primitive Britishers.

peal verbatim, together with the complete

text of the findings of the court of inquiry,

the bill of exceptions, decisions of the secre-

Philadelphia Press. That American criticism of the primiunwarranted is shown by the great to-do being made in the London Times over the inadequacy of foot-warmers, which cold weather on British railways. The Times not only gives up its valuable space to complaints of travelers, but actually devotes a column of editorial matter to the subject, and in describing the way in which

the railroads manage things it observed "A train backs into the platform some start. All is bustle and confusion. The elatform is crowded with passengers and the train at once. In the midst of the turmoil a nonchalant porter is discerned leisurely trundling along a barrowful of footwarmers, and grudgingly delivering them here and there to the passengers who seem most likely to pay for them. There are seldom enough to go around, and there would hardly be time to take them round if there were. It is first come first served, and the poorest or the least pushing go without. And this is a first-class railway terminus in London at the beginning of the twentleth century, in a country which invented railways and for many years had no rival in their management

This is so primitive that one does not wonder that the Times is excited. Footwarmers belong to the warming-pan age Your civil and political life is a degrada- in the United States, but in dear old England they are not only the thing, but the American way of heating cars is looked at Your askance, though it has now secured the udiciary is corrupt, and would sell Jesus approval of the Times, which seems to have stirred to its depths the dereliction of the railway porters. No wonder Kipling wants "the islanders" to wake up!

As to the Darien Route.

The suggestion of the old Darien route for a canal is generally regarded by the advocates of the Nicaraguan route as simply another move in the game of delay. The Darlen route was surveyed some fifty years ago. It lies south of Panama and is shorter than the latter, being only twenty-seven miles from ocean to ocean. But its construction would involve a tunnel six miles long, through solld granite, un- the prevalence of seismic phenomena. der the Andes range of mountains. The canal commission roughly estimated the cost of such a tunnel to be in the neigh-

Much Depends on the Testimony of a

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- Charged with the murder of aged William Marsh Rice, Lawyer Albert T. Patrick will go to trial before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court to-morrow morning, with Assistant District Attorney Osborne conducting the

prosecution. The trial will be the most remarkable one | posed of. in the history of the criminal bar-first, because of the subtlety of the alleged crime The great writer of military songs was looking | itself; second, because of the great array of legal counsel that will strive for conviction; third, because of the confession-the most graphic that has ever been told of the crime itself-by one of the conspirators, Valet Jones; and, fourth, and probably most important, because upon the testimony of a woman, Mrs. Addie M. Francis, the accused's landlady, depends largely the fate of the lawyer.

Mrs. Addie M. Francis, upon whose every word hangs the fate of the defendant, is in Mrs. Hiram Offen-A month. What was the many respects a remarkable woman. She is a woman who is not likely to be fright-Applicant-The trouble was, ma'am, that I was | ened by the position in which she has been placed. She has known Lawyer Patrick for years, knew much of his private affairs and heard much relative to old man Rice, tive confirmation.

> stood by Patrick ever since his arrest; has declared time and again that he is innogo behind the bars if she did not explain cognizance. Mrs. Francis, called to testify in the preliminary hearing, said when questioned as to Patrick's affairs:

> "I decline to answer any questions put to Jones or any one else in connection with the life or death of William M. Rice on the grounds, first, that any answers might crime; second, because my counsel advises me not to answer; third, because I have been threatened with arrest by the district attorney's office and am in fear." Mrs. Francis later declared that when Patrick is supposed to have been by the bedside of Rice, directing the method of his murder by Valet H. Jones, he was, in fact, in her house at 316 West Fifty-eighth street, singing hymns,

> Assistant District Attorney Osborne and his assistant, Mr. Garvan, are positive of a conviction in the case, they say. They declare that, willing or unwilling, Mrs. Francis will be faced by facts relative to Patrick and his movements which will fasten upon him the fetters of guilt. They will establish, they say, a dual motive for the crime-woman and money.

Rice, the murdered man, was a Texan, late the matter has been the subject of the truth of the matter-whether or not, eccentric and worth \$15,000,000 or so, most of he had any letters from naval officers in | which money was left by a will alleged to possession justifying his charges be forged to Patrick as trustee to carry out

RAILWAY MEN ADJOURN-

Brotherhood of Employes Elects Officers to Serve Two Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 .- The convention of the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employes, which has been in session the past week has adjourned. The most important matters which came before it in its officers scattered all over, engaged in dif- closing hours were the election of officers and the adoption of an insurance plan. Three features covering every possible contingency were decided upon. The convention provided for the payment of life insurance of its members on the annuity basis and straight life Insurance, and also made provision for the payment of insurance to those who became permanently disabled by accident or old age. Officers were elected to serve two years. Frainmaster George Estes, of Roseberg. Ore., was made president. The official list includes: Conductor, F. J. Massey, of Fort Worth, Tex., who was chosen second vice president. Nearly all the officers reside but, of Denver, Col., was elected chairman of the board of directors and also teleg-

The following were among the division vice presidents elected: Frank W. Cute, Pennsylvania and Ohio; Frank Massey, Texas; H. L. Barnes, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Indian Territory; Charles Donnelly, Indiana.

The brotherhood will hold its next session at Chicago, to which city the general head-

HIS BOIL WAS FROZEN

Preacher Suffers After an Experiment with Liquid Air.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 19.-At the time Professor Davis lectured here on the subject of liquid air, giving experiments, several persons, at the invitation of the lecturer, had small spots frozen upon their hands with liquid air. Among those thus treated was Rev. R. A. Van de Las, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. He had a small boil on his right wrist, which the lecturer told him could be | runs it through the sealer in short order. follow. He said that many physicians were using liquid air for the removal of boils, pay. warts, cancers, etc. The boil was frozen. and since that time Mr. Van de Las has eighteenth century device is still used in suffered agony. Gangrene set in and for a time it was feared that blood poisoning would result and there was danger of losing his hand. He is now recovering from the experiment, and will call upon Mr Davis's managers to pay his doctor bills. Mr. Van de Las was unable to preach or attend to his pastoral duties for a period

SNEEZED 187 TIMES.

of three weeks or more.

their luggage, all struggling to get into | Strange Case of Miss Sarah Mackey,

a Southern Illinois Woman. TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.-Miss Sarah Mackey, forty years of age, living in East ing for nearly a week, and her attending one of the strangest cases which has come demands are refused there will be a general Jones is alleged to have been in the plot within his experience. The disturbance is strike. not caused by a cold, but is ascribed to a nervous disorder. To-day Miss Mackey sneezed continually and by actual count she sneezed 187 times without stopping, then she had a respite for probably ten minutes, when she sneezed again for fiftysix times, and it was only a few minutes sneezes. It does not appear that she has lost much strength, and she is able to take nourishment, but she is very sore in body, Several years ago Dr. Dickerson treated Miss Mackey for convulsions, which were about as frequent as is the sneezing now, Her death was expected at that time, but

COLIMA ACTIVE AGAIN.

ble for Earthquake Shocks.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19 .- A telegram to the government observatory announces that the volcano of Colima is again active, days, and added: "You see it was to be. and scientific men connect this fact with

Renewed earthquake shocks were reported from various parts of the country borhood of \$300,000,000, but an expert ad- this afternoon and a slight tremble of the vocate of the scheme contends that with earth was felt here Saturday afternoon. mood to listen to the suggestion of a third | Chilpancingo. The populace is camping is better than another; this empire builder reigns. The city will have to be thorough- | face if they look at all.

ly rebuilt. More bodies continue to be found as the debris is examined by sol-

EVERETT-MOORE AFFAIRS.

Some of the Syndicate's Properties May Be Disposed Of.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 19 .- The bankers' ommittee in charge of the Everett-Moore syndicate will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon. The developments of the past week have practically caused the members of the committee to decide on a somewhat different line of action than at first intended. The primary object of the committee is to preserve intact the equities of those in the syndicate and to prevent any depreciation in the values of securities. In order to accomplish this plan in regard to all the interests of the syndicate it is now extremely probable a number of the properties will be sold. That is, all the syndicate's interests in the properties sold will be dis-

PARKHURST NOT HAPP

WANTS MAYOR SETH LOW TO BRACE HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Clerical Reformer Thinks the New Administration Is Not Purifying New York Fast Enough.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.-The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst to-day gave out a letter addressed to Mayor Low, which had his millions and his death, and it is claimed | been adopted by the executive committee by the State, may do much to clear up a of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, great deal of the mystery still lacking posi- of which Dr. Parkhurst is president. The opening paragraph reads: "While the So-Around this woman and her testimony ciety for the Prevention of Crime counts the bitterest legal fight ever witnessed in a litself distinctly an ally of the present criminal trial will be waged. She has municipal administration, there are certain policy of those whom we would like in all

respects to second and support. "In all our past activity as a society, me concerning my relations with Patrick or | continues the letter, "we have proceeded upon the distinct understanding that law exists for the purpose of being obeyed. tend to incriminate or convict me of a The letter goes on to say that the first two weeks of the present regime have made it "entirely indefinite as to what civic righteousness in this city is and what it is not, and to that extent have operated to put the reform administration in the same criminal attitude toward law as was that occupied by the administrations of '92, '94, '97 and

> It deplores the fact that "while chartered by the State to labor for the prevention of crime, the society is not quite certain any longer what is crime," and says that "the atmosphere is clouded by ambiguity emanating from administration incertitude," and that the situation is "morally intolerable." The letter further says that "there is not very much to choose between a Tammany administration that has bad principles and a reform administration that has good principles, but is afraid to use them.' The letter, which is signed by Dr. Parkhurst, concludes by demanding of Mayor Low that "you brace your administration into accord with you oath," and that he summon the resources at his command to the work of "frankly and resolutely suppressing open or clandestine violations of recognized statutes." This action, which is entirely for the prevention of crime, is construed as a breach between the reformers and the reform administration. Mayor Low to-night refused to discuss

"LICKING" MACHINE.

Apparatus That Moistens Mucilage and Seals Envelopes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The task 'licking" 50,000 long envelopes is one which confronts the United States Pension Office once every three months. At one time this was a herculean undertaking, but the inventive genius of man has now made it sealer the envelopes containing the check and voucher which are sent to the 50,000 pensioners in the western district of Pennwest of the Rocky mountains. C. M. Hurl- sylvania each quarter are "licked" and sealed at the rate of 25,000 a day. This daily capacity is not reached, however, as not so many envelopes are ever ready at one time. The daily run during the quarter's pay is

from 8,000 to 10,000.

This machine, which "licks" and seals envelopes as fast as they can be fed into it, is simple in design. The envelope is fed flat quarters of the brotherhood will soon be open. It passes between two rolls, the under one of which is dampened by an automatic fountain. In its passage through another set of rolls the flap is dexterously turned over by means of a small catch, and a third roll presses it firmly in place. All this is done in the twinkling of an eye, as fast as the operator can drop the envelopes into position to be caught by the first rolls. The machine, which is equipped with an electric attachment, is longer than a typewriter, but not so bulky. It also has a foot-power at-

Before this machine was installed in the Pension Office a man was employed specially each quarter to seal the envelopes. It was a tedious job. The "licking" process was done with a sponge and the folding and pressing by hand. Long before it was completed the operator usually had the skin of his fingers worn through. Now one of the regular clerks takes each day's batch and The machine was installed in the corridor noon for the first time during this quarter's

PAPER MILLS TO CLOSE.

Three Thousand Men Will Be Thrown Out of Employment.

KAUKAUNEE, Wis., Jan. 19.-Action was taken to-day at a joint meeting of the Appleton, Kaukaunee and Neenah lodges of the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers which will result in closing the twenty-five mills in the State of Wisconsin, throwing out of employment 3,000 laborers and cutting off over 780 tons a day from the supply of the paper market, unless the demands | make no noise and are model prisoners. of the union for shorter hours are granted. Further than this, the movement is soon to Taylorville, has been suffering from sneez- spread through every paper-making district | seen in the Tombs. He was under a strict in the Northwest. The manufacturers will | watch at the outset, when he was charged be given two weeks in which to make a physician, Dr. J. H. Dickerson, says it is reply to the demands of the men. If the

Cecil Rhodes's Fatalism.

Pearson's Magazine. As with so many men of commanding personality, there is a strain of fatalism in before she made another run of fifty-two regards his own destiny and that of others. When in danger among native tribes, he, like his friend, General Gordon, discards all arms. It was with a small switch in his hand that he penetrated to the heart of

ley a Boer shell dealt sudden death to Mr. George Labram, the designer of the "Long Cecil," which had been made at the cost of Cecil Rhodes, and was the only gun Mexican Volcano Probably Responsi- capable of coping with the fire of the enemy. To one who remarked on the irony and ill-luck of this death Cecil Rhodes responded: "No, it was no case of luck." Then he told how he had seen Mr. Labram have three separate escapes within a few What can you do when God is chasing a the result of a deliberate plot. Against

the rebel camp of the Matabele in 1896.

A few days before the relief of Kimber-

man for days?" Upon the artist who wishes to sketch him or the camera man who desires to transfer his portrait to a photographic plate Mr. Rhodes imposes one hard and fast condition. He will not be pictured in profile; "full face or not at all," is his motto. Lit-

WOMAN WHOSE ESCAPADES CAUSED GOSSIP IN LONDON.

Involved in Two Scandals, One a Divorce Case and the Other the

Tranby Croft Affair.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The White Star line steamer Celtic, which salled from Liverpool Jan. 15 for New York, had among her pas-

sengers Earl and Countess de Grey.

Countess de Grey's life has been replete with incidents almost any one of which would form the basis of a thrilling novel. She has been twice married and practically twice separated. She has been engaged to be married at least four times. She has been involved in two noted scandals-one the famous Durham divorce suit, in which Lord Lonsdale's name was brought forward in court as the possible involuntary cause of the disastrous termination of the Durham marriage, the other the Tranby Croft scandal. She has been a backer of musical entertainments and has been as frequently seen at rehearsals as at public

performances. In spite of such a record, Lady de Grey maintained her place of favor with Queen Victoria and was especially invited to Windsor to receive the royal thanks for her notable assistance in fitting out the hospital ship Maine during the South African war. She has also taken a turn at trade, and quite recently astonished swagger England by setting up a tea room in London. This proceeding naturally would have put her outside the pale of the inner court circles. But Lady de Grey declared when she set up her tea room that she would if needs be exchange the society of her friends at court for the privilege of discharging her financial obligations. The tea room, she asserted, was the means by which she hoped to principles of action to which we have uni- pay her debts. This clever speech was reclared to-day at his home, 1224 Hancock cent, and has refused to be intimidated formly adhered and which we deem it in- ported to King Edward, then Prince of street, Brooklyn, that no officer in the even by threats of the State that she might cumbent on ourselves to pursue and to always a favorite with the womanly Alexevery act of Patrick's of which she had urge, even at the risk of excepting to the andra, was shown even more kindness and was made especially welcome by her royal

patroness. "Picturesqueness" best describes Lady Grey. She is, first of all, independent. She has never bowed to the rules that govern the deportment of Great Britain's morals. Deflant of social codes has been the axiom of Lady de Grey, who began to turn social observances topsy-turvy, while she was yet the bride of the dissolute Earl of Lonsdale. In appearance she is tall and stately, with magnificent dark eyes and hair, a captivating smile and a perfect figure. She was born Gladys Herbert and is a

sister of Mr. Michael Herbert, who married Miss Wilson, of New York, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's eldest sister. Though a mere child when she married the wild red earl, as Lord Lonsdale was called, she early exhibited her independence of thought and action and had been practically for some time living apart from that dissolute and reckless nobleman when he released her by a death which was quite in accordance with the folly of his life. The young Countess of Lonsdale never

posed as a bereaved widow. She has always had the courage of her convictions and her wishes, and within a very short time after Lord Lonsdale's death she was seen much in company with that famous gallant, Luke White, now Lord Annally. But the fast and furious flirtation between these two conspicuous personages of the smart set came to naught, and was finally cut short by the sensational law suit between the Earl and Countess of Durham. That law suit remains in the memory of many a Londoner as one of the saddest episodes in the history of the Prince of Wale's

The Earl of Durham married one of the

famously beautiful Milner sisters, who

were known as the "pride of Yorkshire." The marriage was a love match and society was startled when Lord Durham six months later asked for a divorce from his wife, who, he declared, was then and had been insane at the time he married her. Lady Lonsdale's name was brought into court as the cause of the Durham suit, and an incident was described as the culminating straw to Lady Durham's unhappiness, the blow which shattered heart and brain and made her a prisoner all the years of her youth and beauty in an asylum for the insane. The story was that the Earl of Durham was seen by his wife kissing the

beautiful Countess of Lonsdale. The earl declared that he had embraced the lovely widow merely to test the Countess of Durham's affection and to rouse her jealousy. In any case the tongues of gossip wagged fearfully and Luke White disappeared suddenly from the horizon of the charming relic of the Earl of Lonsdale. About two years after her widowhood the Countess of Lonsdale engaged herself to Sir Edgar Vincent, long the ruling power in the Banque Ottomane of Constantinople and was on the point of marrying him, when the match was suddenly broken off.

would lapse in the event of her remarriage and that her debts amounted to at least ten times that sum. This was too much for so eminent a financier. In nowise discouraged, the Countess of Lonsdale shortly after announced her approaching marriage with the matrimonial catch-not of one, but of many seasonsthe immensely rich Lord De Grey, heir to

The cause of the rupture was the discov-

ery by Sir Edgar that his bride's jointure

of \$25,000 a year from the Lonsdale estate

CHUMS IN THE TOMBS.

the title and estate of the Marquis of

Molineux and Patrick Have Become Exceedingly Friendly.

New York Herald. Albert T. Patrick and Roland B. Molineux have become warm friends in the Tombs. They occupy cells facing each other in the section of the old prison building known as Murderers' Row, and they of the government building Friday after- when they have the opportunity to asso-

> ciate-the time set aside for exercise. They are the aristocrats of the Tombs, in the opinion of the keepers. They do not care to associate with the rougher class that forms the great majority of their prison-mates. They spend their leisure time in their cells reading and writing, and they are well supplied with newspapers, books and the current magazines. Such luxuries as the city prison affords they both have, including special food from the

> "They do not yell remarks across the aisle," said a keeper yesterday. "That is done by men of a harder class, who cry: 'When do you go up?' or 'Is it your time now?' or other questions. These two men Patrick is described by his jailers as the craftiest and shrewdest man they have ever with having given a knife to Charles F. Jones and induced him to attempt suicide, with him to kill William Marsh Rice. Jones was first taken to Bellevue Hos-

> pital and afterward to a private sanitarium. He is now in the House of Detention and has apparently fully recovered from his illness. His cheeks have regained their color and his appearance has changed radically since the attending physicians feared he would not be able to survive until Patrick was brought to trial.

> Patrick had no intimates in the Tombs until Molineux's conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals and a new trial was ordered in his case. The lawyer who asserts claim to the greater portion of the millions left by Mr. Rice had never been morose, but he had avoided any intimacies. He had kept to himself in and out of his cell, though he had pleasant words for the keepers and for the prisoners with whom he happened to come into contact. Molincux's arrival made a change in his conduct, He soon learned to look forward to the period of exercise during which he could see the smooth-faced young man who was so long in Sing Sing in the shadow of the electric chair. Both are quick, intelligent, gentle in manner and quiet in tone

> certain extent similar-murder by polson as each the evidence is circumstantial, with the exception of the confession made to the district attorney by Jones, who has told so many stories that Patrick's friends hope no jury will believe his latest version. Patrick will be brought up for trial in

The charge against each of them is to a

the Court of General Sessions next Monmodern appliances it could be cut for \$100,- Governor Mora, of Guerrero, has person- the he recks of the photographer's dictum day. His counsel are Cantwell & Moore 050,000. It is doubtful if Congress is in a ally taken charge of the ruined city of that one side of the human countenance and Frederick B. House. The prosecution will be conducted by Assistant District At-"Is it true," asked the Investigating Gentleman route, even to the extent of giving it lan- out, guarded by troops, and perfect order elects to have men look him squarely in the torney James W. Osborne, assisted by Francis P. Garvan.